NUMB. 39.

PAYNE's Univerſal Chronicle,

OR

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

To be Publiſhed every SATURDAY, Price Two-Pence Half-Penny.

From SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, to SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 38.

THOSE who are ſkilled in the extraction and preparation of metals, declare, that iron is every where to be found; and that not only its proper ore is copiouſly treaſured in the caverns of the earth, but that its particles are diſperſed throughout all other bodies.

If the extent of the human view could comprehend the whole frame of the univerſe, I believe it would be found invariably true, that Providence has given that in greateſt plenty, which the condition of life makes of greateſt uſe; and that nothing is penuriouſly imparted or placed far from the reach of man, of which a more liberal diſtribution, or more eaſy acquiſition would increaſe real and rational felicity.

Iron is common and gold is rare. Iron contributes ſo much to ſupply the wants of nature, that its uſe conſtitutes much of the difference between ſavage and poliſhed life, between the ſtate of him that ſlumbers in European palaces, and him that ſhelters himſelf in the cavities of a rock from the chilneſs of the night, or the violence of the ſtorm. Gold can never be hardened into ſaws or axes; it can neither furniſh inſtruments of manufacture, utenſils of agriculture, nor weapons of defence; its only quality is to ſhine, and the value of its luſtre ariſes from its ſcarcity.

Throughout the whole circle, both of natural and moral life, neceſſaries are as Iron, and ſuperfluities as Gold. What we really need we may readily obtain; ſo readily, that far the greater part of mankind has, in the wantonneſs of abundance, confounded natural with artificial deſires, and invented neceſſities for the ſake of employment, becauſe the mind is impatient of inaction, and life is ſuſtained with ſo little labour, that the tedioufneſs of idle time cannot otherwiſe be ſupported.

Thus plenty is the original cauſe of many of our needs, and even the poverty which is ſo frequent and diſtreſsful in civilized nations, proceeds often from that change of manners which opulence has produced. Nature makes us poor only when we want neceſſaries, but cuſtom gives the name of poverty to the want of ſuperfluities.

When Socrates paſſed through ſhops of toys and ornaments, he cried out, *How many things are here which I do not need.* And the ſame exclamation may every man make who ſurveys the common accommodations of life.

Superfluity and difficulty begin together. To dreſs food for the ſtomach is eaſy, the art is to irritate the palate when the ſtomach is ſufficed. A rude hand may build walls, form roofs, and lay floors, and provide all that warmth and ſecurity require; we only call the nicer artificers to carve the cornice, or to paint the cielings. Such dreſs as may enable the body to endure the different ſeaſons the moſt unenlightened nations have been able to procure, but the work of ſcience begins in the ambition of diſtinction, in variations of faſhion and emulation of elegance. Corn grows with eaſy culture, the gardiner's experiments are only employed to exalt the flavours of fruits and brighten the colours of flowers.

Even of knowledge, thoſe parts are moſt eaſy, which are generally neceſſary. The intercourſe of ſociety is maintained without the elegancies of language. Figures, criticiſms and refinements are the work of thoſe whom idleneſs makes weary of themſelves. The commerce of the world is carried on by eaſy methods of computation. Subtilty and ſtudy are required only when queſtions are invented, merely to puzzle, and calculations are extended to ſhew the ſkill of the calculator. The light of the Sun is equally beneficial to him, whoſe eyes tell him that it moves, and to him whoſe reaſon perſuades him that it ſtands ſtill. And plants grow with the ſame luxuriance, whether we ſuppoſe earth or water the parent of vegetation.

If we raiſe our thoughts to nobler enquiries, we ſhall ſtill find facility concurring with uſefulneſs. No man needs ſtay to be virtuous till the moraliſts have determined the eſſence of virtue; our duty is made apparent by its proximate conſequences, tho' the general and ultimate reaſon ſhould never be diſcovered. Religion may regulate the life of him to whom the Scotiſts and Thomiſts are alike unknown, and the aſſerters of fate and free will agree to act in the ſame manner.

It is not my intention to depreciate the politer arts or abſtruſer ſtudies. That curioſity which always ſucceeds eaſe and plenty, was undoubtedly given us as a proof of capacity which our preſent ſtate is not able to fill, as a preparative for ſome better mode of exiſtence, which ſhall furniſh employment for the whole ſoul, and where pleaſure ſhall be adequate to our powers of fruition. In the mean time let us gratefully acknowledge that goodneſs which grants us eaſe at a cheap rate, which changes the ſeaſons where the nature of heat and cold was never examined, and gives the viciſſitudes of day and night to thoſe who do not number the conſtellations.

Monday, DECEMBER 25.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copenhagen, Dec. 9.

BY letters from Stockholm of the 1ſt inſt. we hear that General Hamilton has not only thrown up the command of the Swediſh army, but alſo all his other military employments. The command of that army devolves of courſe upon M. de Lantinghauſen, who, it is probable, may not chooſe to continue in it.

Orders are ſent to Gothenberg for fitting out two frigates at that port for the protection of their trade againſt ſome Pruſſian privateers, which, it is ſaid, have been equipped at Embden, to cruize upon their ſhips. This latter circumſtance has given great alarm and uneaſineſs to the Swediſh Merchants.

Dreſden, Dec. 11. The Auſtrian army in Bohemia is gone into winter quarters, having remained ſo long as they did upon the Elbe and the Eger, on account of an apprehenſion that ſomething might yet have been attempted againſt them, either in that country or in the Empire.

Marſhal Daun is at Prague, and, it was ſaid, would ſet out forthwith for Vienna, leaving the command of the army to General Harſch.

The Pruſſian cavalry remain chiefly in the neighbourhood of Leipzic, and are ſupplied with forage, &c. from Thuringe: The infantry have formed a chain along the frontier of Saxony, and occupy the principal paſſes from Bohemia into this country.

General Dohna is marched againſt the Swedes, who, it was ſaid, were gone into Mecklenbourg; and the corps commanded by General Wedel, remains in Saxony.

Yeſterday the King of Pruſſia ſet out, at ſeven in the morning, by Torgau, where his nephews, the ſons of the late Prince of Pruſſia, are to meet him; from whence he continues his route, by Cotbus and Sagan, to Breſlaw. A regiment of huſſars, and ſome infantry, marched from Dreſden laſt Friday, which, it is ſaid, will ſerve as an eſcorte.

Hague, Dec. 19. His Pruſſian Majeſty has been pleaſed to give a publick mark of his great ſatisfaction with Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's conduct, by promoting his Serene Highneſs to the rank of a Field-Marſhal. The French have ſtill a garriſon of 400 men in Marpourg; but, it was hoped, that their ſtay would be ſhort.

The army under the command of Count Dohna is marching through the Prignitz towards Mecklenbourg, againſt the Swedes, and were, on the 11th inſtant, at Ratenow.

[*Thus far the London Gazette.*]

Smyrna, Oct. 17. The Tartarian Prince, Aſlan Kierai, who was ſome time ago baniſhed to Scio, one of the Archipelago iſlands, paſſed thro this city laſt week, for Conſtantinople, whither he has been recalled by the Grand Signor.

*** This Paper, for the future, will be publiſhed by Mr. STEVENS, next Door to the *Chapter Coffee-houſe*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 7. Baron de Gemmingen, Envoy from Hanover to the Dyet, communicated a few days ago to ſeveral Miniſters a Memorial againſt the Ordinances of the Aulick Council, which confer upon the Prince of Taxis the direction of the poſts of that Electorate. In this Memorial it is alledged, that formerly the Aulick Council repreſented to the Emperors, that the differences with regard to poſts did not come within their cognizance; that it belonged to the Dyet to examine the regulations made in relation thereto; that the Prince of Taxis had no right to eſtabliſh Poſt-offices in the States of Hanover, eſpecially after his Convention with that Court made at Vienna in 1748, by the mediation of his preſent Imperial Majeſty; that that Prince ſought only to take advantage of the preſent times; that, in fine, the Aulick Council had no juriſdiction in that affair, and conſequently claimed an authority not only without foundation, but even contrary to the quality and duty of a Judge, as it pronounced directly contrary to the Laws of the Empire, and in prejudice of a formal tranſaction.

Ratiſbon, Dec. 8. The differences between the Courts of Bavaria and Wurtenburg have juſt been terminated in an amicable manner. Each Prince has repealed the prohibition of their ſubjects trading with each other, and every thing is reſtored upon the former footing.

Paris, Dec. 15. The 12th inſt. the Parliament regiſtered the King's Edict for granting Life Annuities to the amount of 3,600,000 livres, payable out of the Aides and Gabelles. It is ſettled by this Edict, that no Annuity of leſs than 50 livres ſhall be granted upon a ſingle life, or 40 livres upon two lives. The Annuities upon ſingle lives are to be divided into ſix claſſes, viz. 1ſt, All perſons under 50 years of age to have 10 per cent. 2d, Thoſe from 50 to 55, 10 1-half per cent. 3d, Thoſe from 55 to 60, 11 per cent. 4th, Thoſe from 60 to 65, 12 per cent. 5th, Thoſe from 65 to 70, 13 per cent. And 6th, thoſe upwards of 70, to have 14 per cent. The Annuities upon two lives are to be granted without any diſtinction of age at 8 per cent.

Paris, Dec. 11. M. de Berrier, the new Miniſter for the Marine Department, has ſent 3,000,000 livres to Breſt to pay the Officers and Sailors, with orders for them to hold themſelves in readineſs to go to ſea as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, with all the men of war both great and ſmall. The like orders are ſent to all the ſea-ports. They write from Toulon, that the Pleyade frigate had had an engagement of ſix hours with an Engliſh frigate of 36 guns, which eſcaped from her, but that ſhe took a veſſel that was under the convoy of the Engliſh frigate.

Genoa, Nov. 25. Some veſſels arrived here from Toulon report, that they were arming all the ſhips in that port, and that a large convoy was preparing to depart from Marſeilles for Minorca.

Naples, Nov. 24. Twenty-four Engliſh Merchantmen are juſt failed out of the ports of Sicily, under convoy of two men of war.

IRELAND.

Cork, Dec. 12. Laſt Saturday the Diſpatch, Capt. Brownet, who ſailed for Halifax nine weeks ago, arrived here; he had made the banks of Newfoundland, but met with ſuch ſevere weather, that his people were diſabled, and he obliged to bear away for Ireland. Laſt Wedneſday fortnight he ſaw nine ſail of large ſhips, which he took to be Engliſh, but did not ſpeak with them; and two hours afterwards, he met with Commodore Hughes, about 50 leagues weſt of Scilly, ſtanding to the weſtward, Wind S. S. W. and laſt Saturday fortnight he met the Roſe man of war with the convoy for Louiſbourg, a few leagues off Cape Clear, all well.

LONDON.

Council-Chamber, Whitehall, Dec. 22. This day the Right Hon. Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Marqueſs of Wincheſter, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy-Council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Charles Powlett, Knight of the Bath, commonly called Marqueſs of Wincheſter, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton, and county of the ſame, he this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable Richard Earl Temple to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Buckingham, his Lordſhip this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon, inſtead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. *Gazette.*

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Bernard Hale, Eſq; to be Capt. to that company whereof Col. John Seabright, Eſq; was late Captain in the firſt regiment of Foot-Guards; and William Whitehead, Eſq; is appointed Captain Lieutenant to the ſaid regiment.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint James Tiſker, Gent. to be Quarter-maſter to the ſecond battalion of Lord Forbes's regiment.

Alſo John King, Gent. is appointed Quarter-Maſter in the third regiment of dragoons, commanded by the Earl of Albemarle.

John Jones, Gent. to be Lieutenant in the 10th regiment, in the room of Lieut. Duckingfield, deceaſed; and —— Lewis, Gent. to be Cornet, in the room of Cornet Jones.

The Rev. Dr. John Roſs is appointed by the Houſe of Commons, to preach before them on the 30th of January.

On Thurſday night the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville, Commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in Germany, arrived at his houſe in Pall-Mall from thence: And yeſterday his Lordſhip waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.

The Marquis of Granby, Gen. Waldegrave, and the other Officers, ſtay there this Winter.

'Tis ſaid Dr. George Hay, and Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; two of the Lords of the Admiralty, will ſoon ſet out for Holland on commiſſions of importance.

The King of Denmark hath refuſed to take upon him the protection of the dutchy of Mecklenbourg, as the Emperor had enjoined: His Daniſh Majeſty anſwering his Imperial Majeſty, That as Duke of Holſtein he was too weak to aſſume that charge; and that as King he had no orders to receive it from any one.

Yeſterday and the day before 50 tranſports fell down to Deptford, to be meaſured and muſtered; but the place of their deſtination is yet not known.

Four ſhips of the line are ordered to ſail to join Commodore Moore's ſquadron: They carry with them a great quantity of proviſions of all kinds.

Laſt week a quantity of lead-ſhot and other military ſtores were ſhipped for the Weſt-Indies.

Thurſday about 3000 ounces of foreign gold and 40,000 ounces of ſilver were ſhipped for Holland.

The bounties to ſeamen and able bodied landmen, and to thoſe who ſhall diſcover any ſeamen who conceal themſelves, are ordered to be continued till the 28th of February next.

Yeſterday was paid to the Secretary of the Marine Society, by the hands of Mr. Deputy Wilſon, the ſum of 26l. 5s. being the gift of the Deputy and Common Council of the Ward of Langbourn.

We hear from Tamworth and other pariſhes in Warwickſhire, that ſuch numbers have offered to ſerve as volunteers in the militia, that it is thought there will be no neceſſity of proceeding to a ballot for any one pariſh.

Advice has been brought from Portſmouth, that the Britannia, Lunden, of London, is arrived ſafe there from Jamaica, and ſays, that the Scipio, Watſon, from Jamaica for London, was loſt on the rocks of Scilly, that all the crew periſhed, and only two puncheons of rum were ſaved. Theſe ſhips ſailed with the reſt of the fleet from Jamaica, but were ſeparated by a hard gale of wind.

The Bird, Clarke, for St. Maloes with French priſoners, is ſailed from Portſmouth.

The Floretta, from Euſtatia, is arrived at Amſterdam, with 1000 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides a great quantity of coffee.

The Veere, a Dutch man of war, is arrived at Zealand; the Seahorſe, ditto, in the Texel; and the Houſe of Orange, ditto, at Goree, all from Cadiz, very richly laden.

The Succeſs, Blake, from Dublin to Antigua, was taken in June laſt by two French frigates, and burnt, after taking out the crew, which were carried to Granada.

Capt. Gardner, arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica, ſpoke with the John and Elizabeth, Young, and the Miles frigate, Finch, both of London, from South Carolina for St. Kitt's, the 7th ult. in lat. 31 — 40. long. 74 — 58. all well.

The Anne, Shannon, from Glaſgow, is arrived at South Carolina, having been taken and retaken in her paſſage.

The Beauford, Gilkinſon, for St. Kitt's, in going out of Glaſgow river, was drove aſhore on the Gorerock, and obliged to cut her main maſt away; but it is thought part of her cargo will be ſaved.

Mr. William Nichols, late Maſter of the Duke William tranſport, who ſailed from Louiſbourg with 300 French inhabitants, men and women, gives an account in his letter, dated at Penzance the 16th inſt. that on the 11th having ſprung a leak, they had four pumps at work till the 15th at five in the morning, when finding it in vain, they left off pumping; and at four in the afternoon he, with his ſhip's crew, and a French Prieſt, being 34 perſons, left the ſhip and took to their boats, about 30 leagues from the Land's End, and believes the ſhip could not keep from ſinking till eight at night, as the hold was quite full of water before they quitted her, and after being 30 hours in the boats got to Penzance. He further ſays, that the ſaid 300 French paſſengers, whom he left in the ſhip, acknowledged that he and his crew had done all in their power to ſave the ſhip and lives, but as it was in vain, begged them to ſave themſelves, and to take their Prieſt with them.

The 12th inſtant, about four in the morning, the ſhip Junge Peter, of Hamburgh, Jochin Ehlers, Maſter, burthen about 280 tons, bound from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, brandy, coffee, indigo, turpentine, prunes, cheſnuts, paper, and cork, conſigned to Meſſ. George and John Henrich Buſch, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Hamburgh, run aſhore about four miles from Jews Gutt, near Dungeneſs, on the coaſt of Kent, and beat to pieces: Moſt of the cargo is loſt, and ſix ſeamen and three paſſengers.

They write from Peterſburgh, of the 27th paſt, that Capt. John Daniel Stein, from that place, bound to Dantzick, in a ſtorm had the misfortune to run againſt a rock in the Finland fleets, by which his ſhip was immediately ſplit, and the cargo entirely loſt; the Maſter and ſhip's crew took to their boat, in which they were toſſed about in the gulph of Finland for ſixteen days; and that they at laſt got landed behind Cronſtadt.

Laſt week Thomas Hurſt, committed to the Tower in Liverpool for deſertion, cut off two joints of the fore finger of his right hand, and afterwards ſeared the remaining part with a hot pipe ſtump, ſeemingly without the leaſt concern, with an intent to ſcreen himſelf from ſerving his Majeſty. This is the ſame perſon who cut off the thumb of his left hand with the ſame intent.

Laſt Tueſday a waggon coming over the bridge at Uxbridge, on a ſudden part of the bridge gave way, and the carriage being near the edge, fell into the river, but happily, tho' ſeveral paſſengers were in it, no perſon received any great damage.

Wedneſday night laſt, about 12 o'clock, a ſtove of gunpowder at the Powder-Mills at Hounſlow-Heath, belonging to Samuel Underhill, Eſq; took fire and blew up; as the quantity of powder that then lay drying therein was great, conſiſting of 17 cwt. the exploſion was extremely violent and alarming, inſomuch that his dwelling-houſe was conſiderably damaged thereby, and though at near 300 yards diſtance from the works, ſeveral of the windows thereof were ſhattered to pieces, ſome furniture thrown down, particularly a repeating clock, part of the glaſs of a ſaſh-window was forced upon a bed, in which a Gentleman then lay aſleep, but happily no perſon received any hurt.

Laſt Thurſday morning a young Gentleman walked for a trifling wager from the Royal Exchange to Charing-croſs, and back again, which he was to do in three quarters of an hour, and accompliſhed it; he then went to bed, was ſeized with a violent fit of vomiting, and died ſoon after.

Thurſday night the Patrole for the Ward of Farringdon Without went through the ſtreets of that Ward for the firſt time, and cleared them of all Night-walkers, and other diſorderly people. The pariſhes of St. Sepulchre, St. Andrew Holborn, St. Bride, St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, and the Precinct of White-Fryars, are to ſend out men every night for that purpoſe.

Friday in the afternoon a Shopkeeper at Chertſey was brought in a poſt-chaiſe to the New Goal in Southwark, being charged with the murder of her male child. She is a married woman, towards fifty years old; and has four children now living. In the abſence of her huſband ſhe was delivered of this child, in the night, which ſhe ſtrangled, and then threw down the neceſſary. Her next door neighbour hearing the cry of a young child, and finding her buſy at waſhing early the next morning, ſent for a Conſtable, and charged her with murdering her infant, and concealing it. She ſtiffly denied it at firſt, but the neceſſary being ſearched, and the child found and brought before her, ſhe appeared in great agonies with convulſions, which continued at intervals near a fortnight, and was the reaſon of her not being brought to goal ſooner. She has confeſſed the crime, and the Coroner's Inqueſt have brought her in guilty of Wilful Murder.

Friday a Tradeſman was taken up in the Borough, being charged with marrying three different women within theſe 20 months paſt He is committed to priſon for further examination.

Friday a Coachman, charged with robbing a Gentleman lately on Epping Foreſt of upwards of 50 l. in money, &c. was taken at Putney.

Laſt Saturday a debtor in Wood-ſtreet Compter was committed to Newgate, for aſſiſting Abraham Hudſon in his eſcape, who was committed to the ſaid Compter for horſe-ſtealing.

Saturday a Baker in Rotherhith was convicted before a Magiſtrate in the Borough of Southwark, of making his bread of mixed and adulterated flour, and paid the penalty.

Tueſday, December 19.

Advices by a Mail from Flanders.

Prague, Dec. 9.

THE Pruſſian General who commands at Landſhut has given us to underſtand, that all his troops ſhall remain quiet during the winter, provided we will do the ſame on our ſide.

Gera, Dec. 10. They write from Dreſden that 2794 people loſt their lives in the fire of the ſuburbs, and that the damage of the houſes burnt amounts to 563,344 crowns.

The town of Leipſick is again in diſtreſs: beſides all the ſums furniſhed before, it was obliged to give 100,000 crowns more at the fair: They could only make up 30,000; the remaining 70,000 were negociated and advanced by the merchants of Berlin, whom they muſt reimburſe at the fair of the new year. Another demand has been made upon this city of 500,000 crowns. The Commander threatens to burn the ſuburbs; and the Magiſtrates have been again arreſted in Council. On the 6th the merchants were ordered to meet at the Exchange; however, few attended. They were all ſummoned to appear; when they came ſome wanted to hide themſelves, but the ſoldiers were ſent in queſt of them, and 93 were ſhut up in the Exchange, where they lye upon ſtraw, and are guarded night and day.

As the caſtle called Pleiſembourg is empty, *it is ſaid*, it will be made uſe of for their priſon. The Pruſſian Commander, *it is ſaid*, has obliged the Magiſtrates to ſign an order to Meſſ. Hohman, Fregge, Richter, Baumeiſter, Hoye, and Freiſke, to furniſh, within 24 hours, each 25,000 crowns.

Vienna, Dec. 9. Field Marſhal Count Daun arrived here on the 7th, and was moſt graciouſly received by their Imperial Majeſties.

Paris, Dec. 15. Our Archbiſhop has again explained himſelf with regard to the *Hoſpitalier Nuns*, of the ſuburb of St. Marceau, and declared that he will not return to his dioceſe, unleſs all the Nuns of that community be diſperſed in convents, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of; ſo that it is not very probable that that Prelate will return ſoon from his exile.

We hear that Capt. Thurot [of the Marſhal de Belleiſle privateer] is gone from Oſtend for Breſt, from whence he will come to Verſailles, to be preſented to the King, who deſires to ſee him.

Toulon, Nov. 30. M. de Berryer, the new Miniſter of State for the Marine department, has wrote to M. Charron, Intendant of the marine, that he will ſend him 860,000 livres to pay off all the ſhips that are laid up, particularly the Triton, and that he ſhall receive monthly 140,000 livres to pay the dock-yard.

Hague, Dec. 15. Monday laſt there was a Grand Council at the Princeſs Governante's Court, after which her Royal Highneſs went to the Aſſembly of the States General, and laid before them the Memorial of the Merchants, for their conſideration. Her Royal Highneſs, at the ſame time, preſented to the Preſident of the week a long Memorial of the affairs of the times, which was taken *ad referendum* by the Provinces of Holland and Friſeland.

Genoa, Nov. 25. Two new frigates have been launched at Ferrol, which are to be fitted for ſea directly; and other veſſels are on the ſtocks, on which they work with the greateſt diligence.

There are various reports about the King of Spain's health. The Infant Don Louis is ſtill charged with the government: And though the King of Portugal be almoſt recovered, the Regency is ſtill in the hands of the Queen.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 16. A perſon who was diſpatched about a fortnight ago to the coaſt of Scotland, in the Donaghadee barge, to get intelligence of the Dublin Trader, Capt. White, returned to this city laſt Sunday, and brings the following particulars; That on both ſides the Mull of Galloway, ſeveral trunks and pieces of a wreck were taken up; that two trunks, one full of cloaths, partly laced, and the other containing a number of Dramatick books, with ſome papers of conſequence, and a violin in a caſe (all of which appear to have been the property of Mr. Theophilus Cibber, Comedian, his name being inſcribed on the caſe, and in moſt of the books, and who was a paſſenger on board the Dublin) were thrown on ſhore near the Mull: And that part of a poſtchaiſe, and the bodies of two of the ſeamen (which he affirms to have ſeen) were alſo thrown on ſhore there: The above (except the body of Mrs. Ford) were the only melancholy remains yet found. And we are aſſured that the ſaid perſon hath brought over with him ſome papers and books, which appear to have been the property of Mr. Cibber.

Yeſterday 200 gallons of brandy were ſeized in Kildare-ſtreet, by Meſſ. Hynes and O'Brien, Revenue Officers, and lodged in his Majeſty's ſtores in the Cuſtom-houſe.

Dublin, Dec. 19. As ſeveral wrecks have been ſeen off our coaſts ſince the late high winds, we fear much damage hath been done.

Kinſale, Dec. 15. His Majeſty's ſhip Newark, of 80 guns, Capt. William Holbourne, put into Kinſale on the 3d inſtant, and lay moored there in ſafety until the 13th, when ſhe ſailed for England. Her draught of water was 22 feet; and at the loweſt ebb on a ſpring tide, there were 8 feet water more than ſhe drew; which ſhews that the report ſpread, that a ſhip of that rate and draught could not ride in this harbour, is entirely groundleſs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

York, Dec. 19. Ives Tutor, the French prize Captain of the Buxton of Dundee (lately mentioned to be retaken) was brought to the caſtle on Wedneſday laſt, by whom we are informed, that the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer is not the property of Madam de Pompadour, as was ſaid, but that ſhe, with four other frigates, were fitted out by the Ladies of the Court of France; that the Belleiſle was a new ſhip, mounts 44 guns, and had, when he left her, 500 men on board, 31 of whom were Engliſh, who had entered from ſeveral French priſons; that ſhe has been out theſe two years, and has taken 34 veſſels in all; but that ſhe is now very foul and leaky.

Canterbury, Dec. 23. On Thurſday laſt Thomas Ager, a Sailor belonging to a privateer at Dover, was killed by a perſon belonging to another Engliſh privateer, as he was endeavouring to board a Dutch veſſel.

On Sunday laſt William Weſt was committed to Maidſtone gaol by John Savary, Eſq; charged with robbing William Noddin of a ſilver watch on the King's highway, at Greenwich.

Reading, Dec. 23. At a meeting held yeſterday at Maidenhead for ſwearing in the men choſen to ſerve in the militia for the Maidenhead ſubdiviſion of this county, there was a great appearance of Deputy-Lieutenants and Gentlemen of the county; and the men took the oaths with the greateſt chearfulneſs and ſatisfaction.

Briſtol, Dec. 24. One day laſt week Elizabeth Wood, a ſervant on the Back, was taken into cuſtody by the Officers belonging to St. Peter's Hoſpital, on the information of the Midwife to the ſaid hoſpital, of her having lately been delivered of a baſtard child. She has ſince owned the fact, but declares the infant was ſtill-born, and that ſhe gave it to the ſcavenger in a box of aſhes.

LONDON.

Cardinal de Bernis, Secretary of State for foreign affairs at the Court of Verſailles, is exiled to Scifſons. He was the firſt founder of the treaty with the Houſe of Auſtria, whoſe meaſures are ſo ill approved of in France, that he is the firſt in diſgrace.

The Prince of Conti is to take the command of the army in Germany, in the room of Marſhal Contades.

The King of Pruſſia has declared the ſon of his late brother Prince of Pruſſia.

Great numbers of deſerters from the army of the Empire are daily coming over to the King of Pruſſia, who are incorporated into different regiments in his ſervice.

The Miniſtry have received from Hanover *A full Anſwer and Refutation* of all the ſcurrilities contained in the Parallel between the Elector of Hanover and the French King, lately diſtributed at all the Courts of Europe; and it is expected a tranſlation of it from the German will ſpeedily appear in Engliſh.

The Engliſh priſoners, taken at St. Cas, arrived at Dover laſt week from France, were quartered at Canterbury on Friday, and are expected on the parade in a few days.

Yeſterday being a high Feſtival at Court, his Majeſty, his Royal Highneſs the Prince, and the reſt of the Royal Family, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's with the uſual ſtate, attended with the Knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, &c. in the Collars of their reſpective Orders; and after hearing a ſermon, they went into the chapel and received the ſacrament, and made an offering for the poor.

Yeſterday a Colonel's guard marched from the parade to Windſor caſtle, as did alſo another guard to Hampton Court, to relieve the troops on duty at thoſe places.

Orders are given for expediting the building of the Hercules man of war, of 74 guns, in Deptford-yard, which it is thought will be ready to launch by the beginning of March next.

The Active frigate is arrived at Plymouth from Portſmouth, with Admiral Holmes on board.

A ſchooner, a French privateer of ſix guns and fifty men, was taken laſt week by one of our cruizers, and ſent into Yarmouth Roads.

A ſhip, Ruſſian and Dutch property, Wiggers Alberts, Maſter, from Cette bound to Peterſbourg, is taken and carried into Corke; but it is ſaid will be claimed by the Ruſſians.

Laſt Friday arrived at Liverpool the Ball, Capt. Ball, from North-Carolina; who brings an account that the Naſſau, Capt. Pilkington, had taken a Dutch ſnow, ſaid to have loaded at Martinico, bound for Holland, and carried her into North-Carolina.

The following is ſent as an exact Liſt of the Ranſomers for Engliſh ſhips taken by the Fulvie privateer and carried into Dunkirk.

	Guineas.
The Baltic Merchant, George Horſley, maſter, Charles Hales of London, owner, for	450
The Seaflower, of Yarmouth, Samuel Witby, maſter and owner	350
The Thomas and Mary, of London, Matthew Barton, maſter, Robert Forſter, of ditto, owner	350
The Charming Kitty, John Betagh, maſter, John Porver of London, owner	200
The Samuel and Mary, Samuel Rowe, of Plymouth, maſter and owner	750
The Baltimore, Robert Farthing, maſter and owner	300
The Providence, of Scarborough, Robert Lumley, maſter, Wm. Garbett, owner	300
The Prince George, of Newcaſtle, Nathaniel Fatin, maſter, Tho. Maud, owner	400
	3100

The Aclom, Miſer, from Liverpool to London, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Triumph, Allen, from America, with 100 tons of logwood and a parcel of iron, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Mary, Lawrence Norris, from Ireland for London, is taken and carried into Havre.

The Sally, Hughes, from Briſtol to Alicant, is taken, and carried into Marſeilles.

The Scipio, Watſon, from Jamaica for London, is loſt at Scilly, and all the crew periſhed.

The Parnaſſus tranſport, Capt. ——, from Louiſbourg to New England, is loſt at Canſo.

The Fame man of war, of 74 guns, lately finiſhed at Mr. Bird's dock at Deptford, is ordered to be launched next ſpring tide.

There is now living in Ranoch in Perthſhire, Scotland, one Donald Cameron, tenant to Sir Robert Menzies, aged 127 years, who is ſtill in good health, has his memory and judgment in great perfection, and promiſes in appearance to live a conſiderable time longer.

Yeſterday a woman was by Saunders Welch, Eſq; committed to Newgate, for keeping a diſorderly houſe in the pariſh of St. Giles's in the Fields.

The Street-walkers are ſo effectually diſperſed in Fleet-ſtreet, Ludgate-hill, the Old-Baily, &c. by the prudent meaſures lately taken by the Common-Council of Farringdon ward, that it would be greatly for the benefit of the publick, if the ſame method was taken on the other ſide Temple-Bar, the Strand, Charing-Croſs, &c. where theſe Syrens ſwarm *to exceſs*, and are already on the watch to allure and take in the unwary youth, who at this ſeaſon are too much left at their own liberty.

Wednesday, December 27.

Venice, Dec. 8.

ON Sunday laſt M. Branciforte, the Pope's Nuncio, made his publick entry, and the next day was introduced to a publick audience of the Doge. *Gazette.*

Conſtantinople, Nov. 4. The Captain Pacha, or High Admiral, is returned with his fleet from the Archipelago; and has brought in with him two ſhips taken in his cruize from the noted Pirate Monaco, for which the Sultan has made him a preſent of a fine ſable robe.

LONDON.

Whitehall, Dec. 26. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Mansfeldt Cardonnel, Alexander Le Grand, Joſeph Tuder, Eſq; and James Ogilvie, Eſq; commonly called Lord Deskford, together with Robert Montgomery, Eſq; in the room of Colin Campbell, Eſq; deceaſed, to be Commiſſioners for the receipt and management of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and other duties in Scotland, and the duties on all ſalt and rock-ſalt imported, and upon all ſalt made there. *Gazette.*

For this week paſt couriers have been frequently paſſing to and from Holland. Some people of good intelligence affirm, the matters in diſpute between this kingdom and thoſe States, regarding their commerce, have within a few days taken a more favourable turn for ſome time paſt than has been expected.

It is ſaid that our Miniſter in Holland is endeavouring to procure the exact number of Engliſh artificers, &c. in the different parts of the State, but upon what account is not known; however, it is computed, that the number exceeds 20,000. If ſo, and every individual ſuppoſed to contribute only 3 l. per ann. to the revenue in general, then there is a loſs to the nation of 60,000 l. yearly; how greatly then muſt pariſhes be burthened with poor, and how much are the Hollanders ſtrengthening and enriching themſelves thereby?

A great quantity of building materials, together with bedding and cloathing, are ſhipping in the river for Cape-Breton, and other parts of North America.

Yeſterday the guards who were made priſoners at St. Cas, arrived in town. There are about 130 of the ſick and wounded left in France, who will be brought over in the next cartel ſhip.

A Dutch ſhip, Dirk Rootis, from the coaſt of Guinea, is arrived at Amſterdam, who reports that he was boarded in the Engliſh channel by four different Engliſh privateers, who robbed the ſaid ſhip of ſeveral bales and caſes of merchandize.

George Warren, Eſq; of Poynton in Cheſhire, is choſen Member of Parliament for Lancaſter, in the room of Edward Marten, Eſq; deceaſed.

We hear from Oxford, by the laſt poſt, that the Univerſity in general are ſo perfectly ſatisfied with the perſonal merits of the Earls of Litchfield and Weſtmoreland and their qualifications for the office of Chancellor, that they give no encouragement to any application in behalf of a third candidate.

Late on Monday night laſt Edward Clever was committed to New Priſon by John Fielding, Eſq; for ſtealing out of the Cheſter Mail in the road to London, the Coventry bag, which contained numbers of bills of exchange, one bank note, ſeveral lottery tickets, and other papers, the property of different perſons: As was one Elizabeth Sharpe, a woman who kept a diſorderly houſe, for receiving a bank note of 20 l. taken out of the ſaid bag, knowing the ſame to be ſtolen.

And yeſterday one Peter Hopgood was committed to the ſaid gaol by the above Magiſtrate, being charged on the oaths of ſeveral perſons for ſtealing one black gelding, the property of Farmer Page of Harrow in Middleſex, and one grey gelding, the property of Mr. James Binges.

Yeſterday a private Centinel of the Third regiment of Foot-Guards was whipped on the Parade, and drummed out of the regiment for divers crimes. It is remarkable this man has received 2800 laſhes for miſdemeanors in leſs than three years.

Yeſterday morning, about two o'clock, a young Gentleman was attacked near the D. of Newcaſtle's in Lincoln's-Inn fields, by 2 footpads, who robbed him of what money he had, and made off.

Thursday, December 28.

LONDON.

From the MARYLAND GAZETTE, *Nov. 2.*

The following letters, relating to an attack made by the French on our advanced poſt at Loyal Hanning, are juſt come to hand.

Extract of a letter from Ray's Town, Oct. 16.

YESTERDAY the troops fired on account of our ſucceſs over the enemy, who attacked our advanced poſt at Loyal Hanning, the 12th inſt. their number, by the information of a priſoner taken, ſaid to be about 1100 men. The engagement began at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, and laſted till two. They renewed the attack thrice, but our troops ſtood their ground, and behaved with the greateſt bravery and firmneſs at their different poſts, repulſing the enemy each time; notwithſtanding which they did not quit the inveſtment that night, but continued firing random ſhots during that time. This has put our troops in good ſpirits. The accounts are hitherto imperfect, which obliged the General to ſend a diſtinct officer yeſterday to Loyal Hanning, to learn a true account of the affair. By the General's information, they only took one wounded ſoldier, and ſay nothing of the killed, though it is imagined to be very conſiderable, if they attacked in the open manner it is reported they did. Col. Boquet was at Stony-creek, with 700 men, and a detachment of ar-

tillery. He could get no further on account of the roads, which indeed have impeded everything greatly. This night or to-morrow a ſufficient number of waggons will be up with proviſions.

Liſt of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, in the action.

	killed.	wounded.	miſſing.
Highlanders,	1	1	
Firſt Virginia regiment,	4	6	
North Carolina Companies,			3
Maryland Companies,	2	6	11
Firſt Penſylvania regiment,	4	5	12
Second ditto,	1		4
Lower County companies,			1
	12	18	31

Officers among the killed and wounded,

Of the Virginia regiment, Lieutenant James Duncanſon, wounded.

Of the Marylanders, Lieutenant Prather and Matthews, killed; and Enſign Bell, wounded.

Of the Artillery, Lieutenant Wright wounded ſlightly in the head.

'Twenty-nine of the miſſing were upon graſs guards when the enemy attacked.'

Extract of a letter from Loyal Hanning, Oct. 14.

"We were attacked by 1200 French and 200 Indians, commanded by M. de Vetri, on Thurſday, the 12th current, at eleven in the forenoon, with great fury until three in the afternoon, when I had the pleaſure of ſeeing victory attend the Britiſh arms. The enemy attempted in the night to attack us a ſecond time; but in return for their moſt melodious Indian muſic, we gave them a number of ſhells from our mortars, which ſoon made them retreat. Our loſs on this occaſion is only 62 men, and five officers, killed, wounded and miſſing. The French were employed all night in carrying off their dead and wounded; and, I believe, carried off ſome of our dead through miſtake."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Fort Cumberland, dated Oct. 17.

"On Sunday laſt an Expreſs arrived at Ray's Town from Loyal Hanning, with an account of a body of the enemy, to the number of 1200, who came down and firſt fell upon the Cattle Guard, with an intention, I ſuppoſe, to carry them off; but they were beat off, and the cattle preſerved. They next marched up and attacked the breaſt-works, which they did three different times, and were as often beat back with great loſs; the true ſtate of which is not yet known, there being different reports made of it, but all agree it was conſiderable. A liſt of the loſs on our ſide, ſhall briefly give you, which I met with at Ray's-Town, viz. Highlanders, 1 Private killed, and 1 wounded. Firſt Virginia regiment, Lieutenant Duncanſon wounded, and 1 Serjeant; 4 killed and 4 wounded Private. Pennſylvanians, 1 Private killed, and 4 miſſing. Marylanders, Lieutenants Thomas Prather and Matthews, and 5 Private, killed; Enſign Beali and one Serjeant wounded. North Carolinians, 3 miſſing. Lower Counties, 1 miſſing. On Monday a ſecond Expreſs came to the General, on receipt of which there was a *Feu de Joye* ordered, from which it was generally believed we had given them a hearty drubbing.

I am, &c."

We hear that his Excellency General Forbes was certainly to march from Ray's Town with the rear of his army, the 23d of laſt month; ſo that we may expect to know before the end of this month at fartheſt, whether the French or ſome of our troops, are to take up their winter quarters at Fort Du Queſne.

We are very credibly informed, that a fleet will ſail very ſpeedily for Louiſbourg, in order to be ready, as ſoon as the river St. Lawrence is clear of ice, to make an attack upon Quebec; and that the ſquadron gone out under Commodore Hughes, after being joined by Commodore Moore, and perhaps attempting ſome of the French iſlands, will, about the ſame time, make an attack on the French ſettlements at New Orleans, at the mouth of the Miſſiſſippi, which, if it ſhould ſucceed, muſt put it entirely out of the power of the French to receive any more ſuccours, and muſt conſequently oblige them to agree to reaſonable terms.

Since the deceaſe of the Queen of Spain, and the illneſs of the King, affairs in that country have taken another turn; and it is now confidently ſaid, that a war will ſoon be declared again England; and what has added ſtrength to the reſolution taken, is, that Miniſtry's hearing of the outrages committed lately on the iſland of Cuba, by ſome of the crews of Engliſh ſhips, who landed there, killing their cattle, &c. However, in order to be ready at all events, a ſtrong ſquadron, a large reinforcement, and ſeveral ſkilful Engineers, are ſpeedily to ſet out for Gibraltar.

The Mermaid and Succeſs men of war, now at Portſmouth, are ordered to take the trade under their convoy bound to South-Carolina, and will ſail the firſt fair wind.

Letters from Gibraltar of the 26th ult. ſay, the wind had been weſterly for ſome weeks paſt, but that on the 24th the wind was come eaſterly, ſo that the ſhips under convoy from Leghorn were hourly expected there.

The Alexander, Roſs, from Jamaica for Liverpool, is arrived at the Iſle of Man; the Viana, Hutton, from ditto to ditto, is arrived at Belfaſt; and the Molly, Clayter, from Jamaica, is arrived at Liverpool; they all came out with the fleet.

The Dublin Merchant, Glegg, from Peterſburg for London, is taken by the Marſhal Belleiſle privateer, and carried into Oſtend.

A ſhip from Dantzic, Tobias Brandhof, Maſter, bound to Liverpool, is ſtranded on Hela: the ſhip and part of the cargo will be ſaved.

The Suſie, Peters, from Virginia, in coming up Glaſgow river, ran aſhore, but 'tis hoped will be got off without much damage.

We are informed from Nottingham, that the week before laſt Oats ſold there for 7s. per quarter, Wheat for 3s. 6d. per buſhel, and that Barley was a mere drug.

Tueſday night a fire broke out in the warehouſe of Mr. Garſed, a Haberdaſher, on Ludgate-Hill, which intirely conſumed the ſaid hou e, and damaged Mr. Griſdale's. The firemen took away their engines yeſterday morning, apprehending no farther danger, but about twelve o'clock at noon, it broke out a ſecond time, by means of ſome girders which went through the party wall into Mr. Harriſon's houſe, and intirely burnt that houſe, and damaged Mr. Palmer's and Fleetwood's. The Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Goſling, and Mr. Alderman Naſh, were preſent both on Tueſday evening as well as yeſterday noon. A Colonel's guard came to the aſſiſtance of the diſtreſſed, and attended all that night.

Friday, December 22.

Advices received by a Mail from Holland, *and one from* Flanders.

Berlin, Dec. 24.

IT is reported that the Ruſſians are determined to be maſters of Dantzick, and have actually inveſted that city.

The King has declared his eldeſt Nephew, Prince Frederick, *Prince of Pruſſia*, and given him his father's regiment of foot; the late Prince's regiment of Curaſſiers is given to the young Prince's brother.

Dreſden, Dec. 8. All the burghers are expreſly forbid to go out of town without the Governor's leave. The reaſon of this prohibition we know not. At the ſame time that notice was given that this Electorate would for the future be treated by the Pruſſians as a conquered country, a demand was made of eight millions for the ſervice of the enſuing year, which is double of what was paid this year.

Dec. 13. The King of Pruſſia is reſolved to cut down all the foreſts of Saxony belonging to the Elector, and ſell the timber, to raiſe the money he aſks of the States.

Nuremberg, Dec. 10. In the night between the 5th and 6th two couriers arrived with diſpatches for the Prince of Deux-Ponts, and ſoon after it was rumoured that General Haddick had been attacked by the Pruſſians, and that a body of 30 or 40,000 Pruſſians were on their march to Bareith and Franconia.

It is ſaid, that Marſhal Daun being informed of the motions of the Pruſſians, had detached 20,000 men to reinforce the chain of his troops along the river Egra.

Hoff, Dec. 9. Yeſterday the Pruſſians appeared before this town, and with their cannon ſoon burſt open the gates. All our houſes are filled with ſoldiers, and more are coming into the town hourly.

LONDON.

The Saxon Miniſter to the Dyet of the Empire, having preſented a Memorial ſetting forth that, at the time of the burning of the ſuburbs of Dreſden, the greateſt cruelties were committed againſt the inhabitants by the Pruſſians; that no leſs than 90 perſons were killed in one Inn, and that a waggon with ſome goods in it, was purpoſely ſet on fire, the following Certificate of the Judges of the ſuburb of Dreſden has, together with ſeveral others, been publiſhed by order of the King of Pruſſia, in order to confute that Memorial.

Certificate of the Judges of the Suburb of Dreſden.

WE the Judges of the Suburb of Dreſden certify and atteſt, that at the time of the calamity that juſt happened, things paſſed in this manner:

1. In the month of July combuſtibles were placed on the counterſcarp, and removed in the month of Auguſt following, without doing the leaſt damage.

2. They were replaced there a ſecond time on the 7th of November, about ſix in the evening. On the 7th, about three in the afternoon, the Magiſtrates ordered all the Judges to attend them. Accordingly Simon Steltzner, Judge; John Chriſtian Dittrich, Alderman; John Michael Faber, and John Chriſtian Kretſchmar, Judges, attended, and were told (being enjoined at the ſame time to acquaint the other Judges with it) to provide the houſes with water, to give notice to the landlords, and keep the pumps ready, and endeavour to aſſiſt one another, becauſe, if any misfortune ſhould happen, the people of the town could not come to our aſſiſtance, nor could we go to theirs; and of this we informed all the burghers.

3. On the 8th and 9th the Auſtrian army approached the town; and on the 9th the Auſtrian huſſars forced their way to the ſuburb of Pirna and to Zinzendorf houſe.

4. On the 10th, at two in the morning, fire was ſet to the quarters of Pirna, Ram, and Wilſdorff, which conſumed

7 houſes in the Fiſhmongers Quarter.
141 —— in Ram Quarter.
82 —— in Pirna Quarter.
1 —— in Halbe-Gaſſe Quarter.
2 —— in Seethor Quarter.
9 —— in Roppitz Quarter.
23 —— in the Bailiwick Quarter.
1 The Exciſe-houſe, as alſo the Exciſe-houſe and Guard-houſe at Pirna-gate, and the —— Exciſe and Guard-houſes at Seethor.
280 houſes in all.

Perſons who loſt their lives, or were hurt.

In Ram Quarter. Two perſons burnt.

In Pirna Quarter.

A burgher, named Kammerlin, killed by a cannon-ball fired from the town, and buried at Pirna.

A girl of 14 wounded, removed to Pirna.

A widow wounded, carried into the town.

In Poppitz Quarter.

One woman killed by the independent battalion.

There have been therefore in all two perſons burnt, a man and a woman greatly advanced in years, and whom it was impoſſible to ſave; two killed, and two wounded.

What has been ſaid of a waggon is falſe; and it is equally falſe that 90 perſons periſhed at the Hart; only four perſons in all having loſt their lives, as we have juſt mentioned.

The 10th, in the morning, there were found before Wilſdorff Gate, among ſome ſtraw, which had been unloaded there and laid before the houſes, ſome parcels of gunpowder, which a Burgher threw into the water. Two rooms in the houſe called Jungfer-Palais were ſet on fire; but it was ſoon extinguiſhed.

Laſtly, it is falſe that the Auſtrian Carpenters aſſiſted us in extinguiſhing the fire. We never ſaw one of them.

We certify that all the above is ſtrictly conformable to truth. *Dreſden, December 4*, 1758.

Simon Steltzner, Judge, John Michel Faber,
John Chriſtoph. Groll, John Chriſt. Grohmann,
Godefroi Schneider, John George Seyffert,
C. Benjamin Stamm, John Gottfried Peter,
John Daniel Karichs, John Chriſt. Kretſchmar.

The States of Saxony have determined to ſend a deputation to the King at Warſaw to implore his Majeſty, to think of ſome method of preventing the total and irreparable ruin of his Electorate, of which beſides eight millions in money, 18,000 recruits are required.

The King of Pruſſia has ordered Marſhal Keith's corps, which was buried in the church-yard of Hoch-Kirchen, to be taken up, and removed to Bautſen, in order to be ſent to Berlin, and there interred with military honours.

A letter from Mentz ſays, that Prince Ferdinand had conceived a deſign of eſtabliſhing the ſame form of government in Weſtphalia, which the King of Pruſſia is eſtabliſhing in Saxony, ſince he began to treat it as a conquered country.

It is confirmed by yeſterday's Dutch Mail, that the Cardinal de Bernis is diſgraced, and ordered to retire to one of his abbeys.

The Peggy, Middleton, from Newfoundland for Ferrol, is taken by a French row-boat near Ferrol.

PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Andrew Coltee Ducarrell, to be Commiſſary of the Dioceſe of Canterbury.

The Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. of Emanuel-College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Duke of Argyle, to the Rectory of Earl Stoneham, in the county Suffolk, with the Rectory of Girton, in the county of Cambridge.

The Rev. Richard Harris, B. A. to the Rectory of Pembridge, in the county of Leiceſter.

The Rev. Mr. Ralph Webb inſtituted to the rectory of Weſton in Suffolk, on the preſentation of the King.

The Rev. Mr. Franklin, Greek Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Cambridge, is preſented by Trinity College to the Livings of Ware and Thundridge.

John Flether, Cl. M. A. to the Vicarage of Fiſhougley in the county of Warwick.

Richard Mattiſon, Cl. to the vicarage of Fotherley, in the county and dioceſe of Lincoln.

The Rev. Wm Harris, M. A. to the Vicarage of Hornchurch, Eſſex.

BIRTHS.

A ſon to William Hale, Eſq; in Saville-Row.

A daughter to the Hon. Robert Nugent, Eſq; at Berkeley-Caſtle in Glouceſterſhire.

MARRIAGES.

Bell Lloyd, Eſq; of Pontriffith, Flintſhire, to Miſs Price, of Bodvack in Montgomeryſhire.

Mr. Adam Meyricke, of Chelſea, to Miſs Dixon, of the ſame place.

14. Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonſhire, Bart. to Miſs Palmer, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rector of Comb-Rawleigh, Devonſhire.

17. Charles Wilmot, Eſq; of Canterbury, to Miſs Sukey Nelſon, of Eltham.

21. Mr. Rayner, a Brewer, at Limehouſe, to Miſs Godfrey, daughter of —— Godfrey, Eſq; of that place.

24. Mr. James Perchwood, of Brentwood, to Miſs Polly Cooper, of Stratford.

26. John Willyams, Eſq; of Plaiſtow, in Eſſex, to Miſs Ann Goodere, of King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden.

DEATHS.

George Gregory, Eſq; of Harlaxon, in Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Mullet, formerly a Merchant of this city, at Halwell in Cornwall.

Mrs. Fairbourn, in the 110th year of her age, who had been Houſe-keeper in the Biſhop of Winchester's family upwards of fifty years. The Biſhop had her picture drawn about five years ſince. She enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of health to the laſt.

11. Mr. Richard Pue, Printer, and Maſter of Dick's Coffee-houſe in Skinner-row, Dublin.

16. Jonathan Taylor, Eſq; at Lyme-Regis, Dorſetſhire, late Stationer and Citizen of London; who, amongſt other legacies, we hear, has left the following charitable ones, viz.

To the Maſter, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company of Stationers in London; in truſt, to be laid out on good ſecurity, and the intereſt to be annually divided at Chriſtmas amongſt ten poor widows of the ſaid Company, —— £100

To the Mayor, Aldermen, Miniſter, and Churchwardens of Weymouth, in truſt, to be laid out on good ſecurity, and the intereſt to be appropriated to the education of two poor boys at ſchool, to be inſtructed in the art of navigation, for war 70

To the Governors, &c. of the County Hoſpital, at Dorcheſter, if any one ſhould be erected in ſeven years, with the intereſt of four per cent. if it does not exceed the term of ſeven years, —— 100

To Chriſt's Hoſpital, —— 100

To St. George's Hoſpital, Hyde-Park Corner 100

To the Foundling Hoſpital, —— 100

To the Society for Reformation of manners, 100

To the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, —— 100

To the Devon and Exeter Hoſpital, 100

To the Bath Hoſpital, —— 100

To the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, a punch-bowl of 200 ounces, for their publick feaſt, in memory of his recovery from a dangerous ſickneſs gained in France 63

Henry Faure, Eſq; of Foſter Houſe, Egham.

16. Mr. Pitt, Steward to the Earl of Godolphin. He lived with the preſent Earl, and his father, fifty years.

19. Mr. John Ruſſel, an Attorney at Law, in Bridgewater-ſquare.

20. Mr. Johnſon, Jeweller, in Saliſbury-court. He had been at work till 10 o'clock, when he went to bed ſeemingly in perfect health, and about four was taken ill, and died in half an hour.

Richard Symes, Eſq; of Bexley, in Kent.

21. Mr. Robert Norris, Furrier, in Walbrook, and one of the Common Council of that ward.

Mr. Dean, a Teacher of the Mathematicks, near St. Sepulchre's church.

21. Mrs. Mary Mackrill, in Arlington-ſtreet.

23. Mr. Bellchamber, Maſter of the Grey-hound-Inn in Weſt Smithfield.

Mr. Collyer, a Jeweller, in Oxford road.

Mr. Soloman, Hop-merchant, at Edmonton.

Mrs. Neale, wife of Mr. Neale, Druggiſt in Lombard-ſtreet.

24. Mr. Potts, Engraver, in the Strand.

Mr. Chapman, Linen-draper, in Cornhill, Governor of ſeveral Hoſpitals of this city.

25. Mr. Thomas Woodman, many years Deputy-keeper of the Poultry-Compter.

—— Edwards, Eſq; in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

The Rev. Mr. James Hervey, Rector of Weſton Favel, Northamptonſhire, and Author of the Meditations on the Tombs, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

John Marſhal, late of Budge-row, Merchant.

Richard Davids of Mitcham in Surry, and Mary Kew, of St. Ann, Weſtminſter, Linen-printers and partners.

Robert Cochran of Watling-ſtreet, London, Warehouſeman.

Thomas Heath, of the city of Exeter, Merchant.

George Moore, of Leedes, in the county of York, Merchant.

Samuel Sills, of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Factor.

William Wright, of Leedes, in the county of York, Grocer.

Adam Laugton, of the pariſh of Saint Mary Magdalen Bermondſey, Surry, Carpenter.

Terence Dempſey, of Northwich, in the county of Cheſter, Linnen-draper.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Tottenham High-Croſs, Dec. 22.*

The following account of an unuſual Meteor by Dr. Wallis, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, bears ſo ſtrong a reſemblance of that which was lately ſeen in many diſtant parts of this kingdom, that I am perſuaded you will agree with me in thinking it fit to accompany thoſe accounts of the late Meteor which have been laid before the Public. Your's, &c. J. R.

Lowthorp's Abridgment, Vol. ii. p. 200.

SEPT. 20, 1676, about ſeven of the clock at night, or ſoon after, there appeared a ſudden light, equal to that of noon-day; ſo that the ſmalleſt pin or ſtraw might be ſeen lying on the ground. And above in the air was ſeen (at no great diſtance as was ſuppoſed) a long appearance as of fire; like a long arm (for ſo it was deſcribed to me) with a great knob at the end of it, ſhooting along very ſwiftly: and, at its diſappearing, ſeemed to break into ſmall ſparks or parcels of fire, like as rockets, and ſuch artificial fire works in the air are wont to do. It was ſo ſurprizing and of ſo ſhort continuance, that it was ſcarce ſeen by any who did not then happen to be abroad. I am told by ſome, that it ſcarce continued longer than while one might tell 15 or 20 at the moſt; which will be leſs than half a minute. All this might happen well enough from ſome firey Meteor in our air; as a *draco volans* (as ſome have been pleaſed to call this) or the like. But that which makes it to me the more ſurprizing is this, that I find the ſame to have been ſeen in moſt parts of England, and at or near the ſame time; as not only at Oxford and in Oxfordſhire, but alſo in Northamptonſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Worceſterſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire, Hampſhire, Suſſex, Surry, Kent, Eſſex, and (particularly) by the Watermen on the Thames, in their paſſage between Graveſend and London.

"This is a great breadth of ground, and too much for any ordinary Meteor in our lower region of the air to be ſeen in at once; which argues that either it was higher than was imagined (though the light of it reached the earth) or

elſe, that it had a very ſwift motion. This made me then conjecture that it might be ſome ſmall Comet, whoſe *linea trajectoria* paſſed very near our earth, or upon it; and might, when farther diſtant from us, appear as a Comet: And that Comet which hath ſince appeared in April and May confirm me in the ſame opinion; which I conjecture may be the very ſame which paſſed by us in September laſt. Why it was not ſooner ſeen I cannot tell, ſave what is the common fate of moſt Comets, that they are ſeldom obſerved till after their neareſt diſtance from us; and perhaps it may have been ſo near the ſun (as to its viſible place) as not to be much above our horizon, ſave in the day-time. And for the like reaſon it may be, that in September laſt, when it paſſed by us, it was no more ſeen abroad in other parts; it might paſs them in the day-time, being but in the twilight with us; and had it been one hour ſooner, the day-light would have hindered us from ſeeing it. Which way its motion was when near us I cannot conclude, ſo as to ſatisfy myſelf; for moſt that ſaw it being ſuddenly ſurprized, took little more notice of it than that it ſuddenly appeared, and was ſuddenly gone, but ſaw it ſo little time as ſcarce to mark which way. By the account I had from one in Northamptonſhire (between Brackly and Banbury) it ſhould ſeem to have moved there towards the South-Weſt. By the account I had from one who ſaw it in Hampſhire (between Wincheſter and Southampton) it ſhould ſeem to be towards the South-Eaſt: from others I have nothing of certainty, and therefore can conclude nothing. Its motion might then ſeem to us the ſwifter, if its proper motion were then one way, and the earth's motion here at the ſame time contrary to it. And it is not impoſſible that its daſhing againſt the earth might diſturb its motion, as when clouds in their paſſage meet with mountains."

A PREPARATION *for rendering* WOOD *leſs combuſtible.*

EXPERIENCE ſufficiently proves, that dry wood flames in the fire, and that one kind of wood burns ſooner than another.

The more oily parts there are in wood, the more its pores are open, and the more they are ſhut within, the fire muſt act with more force to diſſolve it. The oil nouriſhes the fire, and the air contained in the pores of the wood augments the ſeparation and dilatation of the parts, which keep the matter of the wood together, or ſurmounts and deſtroys the attraction by which the particles of the wood cohere.

We know there is in nature, a quantity of ſalts, which do not kindle in the fire, doubtleſs, becauſe they do not contain oil, which ſerves as match in natural bodies. Among theſe ſalts may be reckoned alum, which being heated, riſes up in a kind of a bliſter, occaſioned by the phlegm and air; but this inſtantly ſinks into a dry and calcined matter, which will not conſume in the fire. Wherefore ſuch an incombuſtible ſalt, being inſinuated into the little corners, and concealed pores of the wood, ſo as to drive out all the air, which they formerly contained; the fire can no longer act upon the oily particles of the wood, thus preſerved by the ſalt which lines their receptacles.

Beſides, we know that dry wood receives a quantity of water in its pores, and that ſalt put in water, melts and diſſolves, until the water is perfectly impregnated with it. Hence it is evident, that when dry wood is ſteeped in water thus impregnated, the particles of the ſalt muſt penetrate into the ſmall interſtices, and concealed pores of the wood. Now, if the ſalt in queſtion is naturally incombuſtible, when the water is dried up, the wood muſt reſiſt the fire, on account of the ſaline particles with which it is lined, conſequently become leſs combuſtible.

This fact is confirmed by the following proof. The people that worked in an alum mine, threw into the fire ſeveral pieces of old tubs, and other veſſels which had been much uſed in boiling alum: but theſe fragments of wood, being penetrated with alum, would by no means take fire, although they were left a long time among other combuſtibles. The force of an oven heat, however, conſumed them at laſt; but they never kindled into flame.

From what has been ſaid, it is eaſy to comprehend the cauſe of this incombuſtibility. It is evident, for the ſame reaſon, that if the pores of the wood were occupied by other ſalts of the ſame nature with that of alum, the effect of the flame upon it would be leſs, and the diſſolution rendered ſtill more difficult. This perfectly agrees with what has been advanced by a great Naturaliſt, who pretends, that if ſeveral incombuſtible ſalts, ſuch as ſea ſalt, vitriol and alum mixed together, be diſſolved in water, any ſort of wood boiled in that water, will acquire from it the virtue of preſerving itſelf againſt the action of fire.

This method would, doubtleſs, be of great advantage, could it be practiſed upon timber for Carpenters work; and perhaps it will be one day brought to ſuch perfection. But, in the mean time, it may be advantageouſly uſed, in preparing wood for inlaying cabinets, and wainſcoating apartments; thus preventing ſuch fatal fires as have been more than once occaſioned by a ſimple communication of the fire in the chimney, with the board that was neareſt it. This preparation may likewiſe be uſed upon wooden inſtruments that approach the fire, ſuch as oven-forks, ſhovels, &c. eſpecially in remote places, where it is not eaſy to find others, when thoſe which people have, are ſuddenly damaged or rendered uſeleſs by the fire. In a word, workmen may, by means of this water, make ſeveral curious improvements, as the ſalts will infallibly communicate to the wood, a ſolidity which nature has refuſed.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Am now near 70 years old; and in the year 1722, after having unſucceſsfully applied to ſome Phyſicians of the greateſt note in London, I was deſired by one of them to paſs a year in Holland, that I might be under Dr. BOERHAAVE's conſtant inſpection at Leyden, to whom reſorted from all parts of Europe perſons of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank in caſes of extreme difficulty, moſt of which he either cured or relieved. For my own part, he perfectly cured me, when I little expected it; and therefore I was much pleaſed to read over the paſſages relating to him in your CHRONICLE; [*See Number* 37, *p.* 294.] eſpecially as I had myſelf heard the ſame expreſſions from his own mouth, and know him to be the very man as he is deſcribed; but there is one *material* fact, of which I can inform the publick, that may be well worth your notice, and therefore I ſent it you for your next CHRONICLE.

'Tis aſſerted, that Dr. BOERHAAVE, having obtained ſome remiſſion from the ſeverity of the Gout, determined to try whether the juices of Fumitory, Endive, and Succory, taken thrice a day in large quantities, (namely, about half a pint each doſe) might not contribute to his relief; and "*that, by a perſeverance in* THIS *method, he was wonderfully recovered.*"

This is *partly* the truth, though *not the whole* truth; for I converſed with him daily at that very time. He took indeed the juices abovementioned for a fortnight, or thereabouts, as near as I can remember; yet "*it was not by the perſeverance in* THIS *method alone he was ſo* "*wonderfully recovered*;" for when he found his ſtomach would bear the juices of theſe three herbs, and he ſeemed to receive ſome benefit from them, he told me he would add, and accordingly directed the juices of two more herbs, namely, Water-creſſes and Male Speedwell; and that he would likewiſe take every day half an ounce of four gums well beat up together in equal quantities, namely, Gum Sagapenum, Gum Opoponax, Gum Ammoniacum, and Gum Galbanum. —— He ſwallowed a dram of theſe made into twelve pills four times in a day, drinking after them half a pint of the expreſſed juices of the above-mentioned herbs; and this he continued to do for three months or more, after which I never heard that he had any return of the Gout, though he lived ſixteen years longer. The Doctor was a very large man, and his caſe peculiarly bad; therefore I ſuppoſe he judged it neceſſary to take theſe medicines in larger quantities, and to continue them longer than he would have directed to the generality of his patients.

I thought it my duty to acquaint the publick of this *important* fact, as I happened to have the copy of BOERHAAVE's original preſcription by me; and the more ſo, as what I have here mentioned may probably be of uſe to ſome of my fellow-creatures, after I am dead and gone, and when all other medicines have been found ineffectual. *I am, Sir, yours, &c.*

SENEX.

A CHRISTMAS ODE.

Firſt Shepherd.

AT this unwonted hour, behold
What ſtrikes my wond'ring ſoul with fear!
How all yon eaſt is ſtreak'd with gold!
As if the op'ning morn was near!

Second Shepherd.

I mark it! — now the ſtreams unite!
One pillar now, of moving light!
My ſoul too ſhakes! — it ſinks! — it dies!
See! thro' the air the viſion flies!

Third Shepherd.

Heav'n ſhield us! — lo! 'tis juſt at hand!
Some ſtrange event impends!
O'er head direct, it ſeems to ſtand!
And now the blaze deſcends!

GABRIEL.

Ye Shepherds! all your fears reſign!
I come, not arm'd with wrath divine!
But fraught with heav'nly love!
The news, the welcome news I bring,
Sounds high from ev'ry ſacred ſtring
Thro' all yon realms above!
I come! (and 'tis a bleſt employ)
I come the meſſenger of joy!
Go! publiſh what I ſing.
Earth is no more a ſcene forlorn!
This night the *promis'd Chriſt* is born!
Your *Saviour*, and your *King!*
At Bethle'm, in a manger lies
The ſwaddled babe! let raptures riſe
Round this terreſtrial ball!
The raptures catch from heart to heart!
'Till all ſhall feel, let all impart!
For *Chriſt* was born for *all!*

CHORUS *of* ANGELS.

Glory to God, in ſtrains 'till now unknown,
From ev'ry glowing Seraph round his throne!
Peace to this globe! all worlds admire the plan
Of heav'n's *free, vaſt* BENEVOLENCE to man!

Liſt of New Books, &c. publiſhed this Week.

Caſe of the Dutch ſhips conſidered.
The Rout, a farce.
The viſitations of the Almighty, a poem.
A collection of Scots tunes.

A General Bill of all the Christnings *and* Burials *from December* 13, 1757, *to December* 12, 1758.

Males christened	7347	Males buried	8931
Females	6862	Females	8645
In all	14209	In all	17576

Whereof have died,

Under two years	5971	Sixty and seventy	1208
Between two and five	1795	Seventy and eighty	961
Five and ten	717	Eighty and ninety	370
Ten and twenty	556	Ninety and a hundred	68
Twenty and thirty	1362	A hundred and two	2
Thirty and forty	1589	A hundred and three	1
Forty and fifty	1606	A hundred and four	1
Fifty and sixty	1368	A hundred and six	1

There have died this Year,

Abortive and stilborn	597	Fevers	2472
Old Age	1397	Lunatick	72
Apoplexy and suddenly	191	Measles	696
Asthma and phthisick	294	Mortification	154
Consumption	3411	Small Pox	2273
Convulsions	4417	Teeth	649
Dropsy	682	Thrush	24

Died by Casualties this Year 282.

Drowned	109	Overlaid	26
Killed by accidents	58	Starved	4
Killed themselves	30	Suffocated	9

Decreased in the Burials this Year 3737.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Christened		Buried	
Males	98	Males	157
Females	93	Females	132
In all	191	In all	289

Decreased in the burials this week 169.

Diseases and Casualties.

Aged 20. Consumption 46. Convulsions 83. Dropsy 9. Fever 36. Measles 9. Small-pox 26. Stilborn 10. Teeth 14. Lunatick 3. Mortification 4.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 117. India Stock, Book shut. South-Sea Stock, Book shut. Ditto Old Annuities, 90 1-half. Ditto New Annuities, Books shut. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 90. Ditto consol. Books shut. Ditto 1726, Books shut. Ditto 1751, Books shut. Ditto India Annuities, 89. Three 1-half Bank Annuities, 1756, Books shut. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. 1758, Books shut. Bank Circulation, 1l. 10s. India Bonds, 1l. 1s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 2 1-half a 5-8ths disc. Life Annuities, no price.

ASSIZE of BREAD.

The Quarter of a Peck Loaf, Wheaten, 5d.
The Quarter of a Peck Loaf, Houshold, 3½d.

This Day is published, Price bound Three Shillings.

THE NONPAREIL, or, The QUINTESSENCE of WIT and HUMOUR; Being a choice Selection of those Pieces that were most admired in the ever-to-be-remembered

MIDWIFE; *or, Old* WOMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Pieces which (as a celebrated Author observes) will stand the Test of all Ages, and live and be read till time is no more. To which is added, an INDEX to MANKIND; or MAXIMS selected from the WITS of all Nations. For the Benefit of the *present Age* and of *Posterity*. Interspersed with some *Axioms in Life*, and seasonable *Reflections* by the same Author. With a Preface by her good Friend Mr. *Pope*.

My Son attend unto my Wisdom, and bow thine Ear unto my Understanding. Proverbs

Catepticon, in his Discourse on the Genius of Nations, observes, that most of the celebrated Pieces published in *Britain* in the Year 1751, and 1752, were written by old Women, as a Proof of which he quotes his valuable Work.

Printed for *T. Carnan*, in *St. Paul's Church-yard.*

Dr. JAMES's *POWDER*,

For *FEVERS*, and other *inflammatory disorders*, Published by virtue of his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

WILL remove (as has been experienced in many thousand cases) any continual acute fever in a few hours, tho' attended with convulsions, light headedness, and the worst symptoms; but if taken in the beginning of a fever, one dose is generally sufficient to perform a cure *.

It is likewise a most effectual remedy for all internal inflammations, pleurisies, quinsies, acute rheumatisms, and the lowness of spirits, and uneasinesses proceeding from slow and latent fevers, which are generally mistaken for vapours and hysterics. It is extremely effectual in the *Small Pox*, *Measles*, and *St. Anthony's Fire*; and a single dose remarkably stops the progress of a cold, and certainly prevents the ill consequences arising from that very common disorder, the source of almost all distempers.

This Powder (which is a very safe and pleasant Medicine to take) is sold only by J. Newberry at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's church yard, over against the North Door of the Church, London; and by Mrs. Smart, at Mr. M'Mahon's in Caple street, Dublin, at 2s. 6d. a Paper, containing four doses, with good allowance to those who buy it for charitable uses, or to sell again.

* See a dissertation on Fevers and other inflammatory distempers, sold at the places above mentioned. Price 6d.

At the Request of several Ladies eminent for their Oeconomy,

This day was published, (Price one Shilling,)

Neatly bound, with Cases for Notes and Letters, and adorned with a Frontispiece of a Lady dressed in the present Fashion,

THE LADIES Complete POCKET-BOOK, for the Year of our Lord 1759. Containing,

I. A Chronicle of the most remarkable Events in the Year 1758; and an Index to the Year 1759, for the Use of the Ladies of *Great Britain*.

II. A methodical Memorandum Book for every Day in the Year; disposed in fifty-two Weeks, by which an exact Account may be kept of all Monies *received*, *paid*, *lent* or *expended* every Day in the Year; and of all Appointments, Engagements, or Visits, that have been *made*, *paid* or *received*; and a distinct Column to each Week, for all occasional *Memorandums* or *Observations*. To which are prefixed the remarkable Days in the Year; and at the End are,

III. The favourite new Songs sung last Summer at *Ranelagh*, *Vauxhall*, and *Marybone Gardens*; and twenty-four new Country Dances for 1759.

IV. Observations on preserving Salt Meat fine and mellow for several months: Directions for management of Poultry; many very useful family Receipts; Model for a Lady's conduct for one day; Tables for Marketing; &c. &c.

Printed for J. NEWBERY in *St. Paul's Church yard.*

The first Day of next January will be published,

Eight Volumes in *Octavo*, *Price* 2l. *in Boards*; *and* Three Volumes in *Folio*, *Price* 4l. 4s. *in Boards*, *of*

The MODERN

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

By the Authors *of the* Ancient.

☞ For the Accommodation of such Persons as do not chuse to purchase the Eight Volumes in Octavo together, the Proprietors intend to deliver one Volume every Month at 5s. in Boards, untill the whole is completed.

Printed for *T. Osborne*, *C. Hitch* and *L. Hawes*, *A. Millar*, *John Rivington*, *S. Crowder*, *P. Davey* and *B. Law*, *T. Longman*, *C. Ware*, and *S. Bladon* in *Pater-noster-row*.

Proposals at large, with an Account of the Work, may be had at any of the Proprietors, and at all the Booksellers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Where may be had, 1. The Ancient Universal History, 21 Volumes in Boards, Price 5l. 5s. or 6l. 6s. bound.

2. Volume XXI. being the Chronological Tables to the Ancient History, may be had separate, at 5s. in Boards.

This Day was published,

In Two Volumes Octavo, Price Eight Shillings bound,

The Third Edition improved, *of*

THE General PRACTICE of PHYSIC; Extracted chiefly from the Writings of the most celebrated Practical Physicians, and the Medical Essays, Transactions, Journals, and Literary Correspondence of the Learned Societies in *Europe*.

To which is prefixed, An Introduction containing the Distinction of similar Diseases, the Use of Non-naturals, an account of the Pulse, the Consent of the Nervous Parts, and a Sketch of the Animal Oeconomy.

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Printed for *J. Newbery*, at the *Bible and Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-yard.*

NOTWITHSTANDING his Majesty has been pleased to grant to *Thomas Greenough*, *Apothecary* in *Ludgate Street*, his Royal Letters Patent for the sole Sale of his Tincture, which perfectly cures the Scurvy in the Gums, cleanses, whitens, fastens, and preserves the Teeth; and also for his Tincture, which immediately cures the Tooth-Ach, without in the least injuring either the Teeth or Gums; yet the great demand for these Tinctures having occasioned sundry Persons to counterfeit the same (some of whom, being discovered, are now under Prosecution) the Publick are desired to observe, that, to prevent such gross Impositions for the future, the Patentee will inscribe his Name on a Label on each Bottle, in the following Manner; *T. Greenough*: and none but what are so inscribed are genuine.

N. B. These Tinctures are sold Wholesale and Retail by the Patentee T. GREENOUGH, *Apothecary*, at the *King's Arms* and *Pestle* and *Mortar* in *Ludgate-street*; and by J. NEWBERY at the *Bible* and *Sun* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, over against the North Door of the Church, Price One Shilling each Bottle.

Good Allowances to Merchants, Captains of Ships, and Shopkeepers, who take Quantities to sell again.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Pease	Rye
London,	24s to 28s	12s to 18s	12s to 15s	17s to 20s	20s to 24s	15s to 16s
Oxford,	7l 15s to 9l 12s 6	16s to 19s 6d	12s 6d to 15s	22s 6d to 32s	24s to 28s	
Abingdon,	8l to 11l load	16s to 19s 6d	12s 6d to 14s	20s to 31s 6d	26s to 30s 6d	
Farnham,	8l 5s to 10l	27s to 30s	18s to 20s	36s to 40s	39s to 40s	
Basingstoke,	7l 5s to 7l 10s	16s to 18s	14s to 15s	26s to 32s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	8l to 9l 10s	15s to 21s	14s to 16s	24s to 31s	28s to 31s	
Reading,	7l 10s to 9l 10s	14s to 22s 6d	15s to 19s	27s to 33s	26s to 29s	
Warminster,	34s to 48s quar.	21s to 24s	19s to 24s	34s to 40s	40s to 46s	
Devizes,	34s to 46s	21s to 25s	16s to 20s	32s to 42s	30s to 46s	
Glocester,	4s to 5s bush	2s 3d to 2s 6d	2s to 2s 8d	4s to 4s 2d		
Birmingham,	3s 6d to 4s	2s 3d to 2s 6d	1s 10d to 2s 8d	2s 8d to 4s	3s to 3s 4d	

LONDON, Printed for *J. Payne*, in *Pater-noster-Row*; where Advertisements and Letters to the Author are taken in, and where all Persons may be regularly served with this Paper.

** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.